The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO J. J. M. Esq of Tennessee, now residing at West-Chester, Pa.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1823.

Dear Sir,

Frae where the cities walls uprise,
I write (wi' weary limbs an' eyes,
The effect o' chasing butterflies,
And gazing on the fields an' skies,)
To say I'm better;
An' at the place ye did advise,
I left your letter.

You'll think it rather odd nae doubt,
That I should eke my letter out,
Wi' sic light trash—but dinna flout,
An' ca' me seonceless, silly lout,
I winna like it;
My harp wi' rhymes is strung about,
An' I maun strike it.

Sin' ye hae left the trade o' war,
To gather laurels frae the bar,
Still may thy country claim thee a',
And truth and virtue round thee draw
Frae harmfu' clatter.
But ye may find the world o' law,
Nae lightsome matter.

An' while the meed o' study earning,
Thy breast wi' noble ardour burning—
Now dinna scorn a bit o' warning—
If ye should ere (calm reason spurning,)
Too close pursue it,
(Your Logic, French, an' a' sic learning,)
Ye'll chance to rue it.

For many an honest, proper lad,
Whae roy'd o'er vales with spirits glad,
Ere Colleges walls had made him sad,
Has found sic midnight search sae bad
As spoils a' reason;
Or, in plain terms, hae gone stark mad,
'Gainst sense at treason.

Now, Johnny, dinna mar your breeding,
Frae sic sair cause as you've been reading;
Still lo'e your book—but nature pleading,
Wi' scenes sae bright as we've been heeding,
Should claim fu' ration:
Oh, weel I lo'e—my fancy feeding—
The wheat to sheaf—to help at weeding,
Or hoe potatoes.

And, oh, wi' what saft, dear delight,
We twa did rove wi' footsteps light,
Along the bonny woodlands height,
An' laugh'd and sang—tho' I poor wight,
Felt mair like weeping:
For tho' the sun did tinge the sight,
Wi' mellow, crimson beams sae bright,
Mair memory, wi' pensive night,
O'er a' was creeping.

Weel, Johnny, we hae parted fairly:
And faith it *grieves* my bosom sairly,
To meet sae late an' part sae early,
Wi' ane whae bears his mein sae rarely:
But see 'tis ever—
And those whom friendship holds maist dearly,
Oft part forever.

But gang your ways, ye honest chiel,
To western climes, wi' bosom leal,
Wi' all my heart I wish ye weel,
An' may ye daftly ever feel
Good humour's essence,
To keep the bears, an' aye the diel,
Far frae ye're presence.

PETER PINNACLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A STORM.

A gentle breeze comes mildly on, and throws
Cool air around the languid, sultry brow
Of Nature. Life's palpitating current flows
Less dull and faint and feverish now.
Far in the west is seen a murky gloom,
Slow rising upward in the sunny sky—
Seem the fair flowers to wear a fainter bloom:
And through the air the birds in swiftness fly,
Seeking a refuge from the coming blast;
And through the groves and plains, with hurried pace,
The cattle stray, for now the sky o'ercast
Spreads a dark haze o'er all creation's face.

The wind increases—and the waters dash
Along their shores in troubled, sullen sound,
While from yon cloud, the vivid, sudden flash
Spreads momentary brightness far around,
And rumbling hoarse, or heard with starting crash,
Loud thunders peal amid yon dread profound.
Now shrinks pale guilt, viewing the sheeted blaze
Flashing around the poplar's bending top,
Which shakes the sulphur from its scorched leaves
In windy rage—while fast the big round drop
Now falls thick splashing from the dripping eaves.

With shutters closed, how many pace the floor,
Or seated round in silence and in fear,
Think o'er their sins—and tremblingly implore
Forgiveness; while, in dread suspense, each ear
Awaits the next—it may be final—peal,
That follows quick the dazzling, vivid light,
Which round the casement fiery snakes reveal,
And through the dark room flashes on the sight
In painful glare—it comes!—the windows shake
And loud and dread the piercing thunders break,
While from the supplinnt posture of despair,
Springs forth in agony some frighten'd soul,
Or sinks in black and scorched horror there;
While far away the echoing thunders roll,
Leaving behind its desolating wrath,
And awful pause—a melancholy blank,
Which shall for aye remain a shrouded path,
To those that have its sulphurous poison drank.

Yet some there are—and oh, how blest are they,
Who view unmov'd these threat'ning terrors rise:
Such as fair truth hath taught the better way,
The paths that lead to worlds beyond the skies;
Whose guileless hearts mad guilt hath never stain'd
Nor poison'd with its harsh corrosive breath,
Who feel that all that hath deceiv'd and pain'd,
(For all have felt the pains and cares of earth,)
Is given——they view the tempest driven,
Resign'd and calm; for what are storms or death
To them whose all hath been transfer'd to Heaven.

HAMLET.

"Ye have heard," says Christ to his disciples, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies; bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." This was a lesson entirely new, and so utterly unknown, till taught by his doctrine, and enforced by his example, that the wisest moralists of the wisest nations and ages represented the desire of revenge as a mark of a noble mind, and the accomplishment of it, as one of the chief felicities attendant on a fortunate man. But how much more magnanimous, how much more beneficial to mankind, is forgiveness! It is more magnanimous, because every generous and exalted disposition of the human mind is requisite to the practice of it. For these alone can enable us to bear the wrongs and insults of wickedness and folly with patience, and to look down on the perpetrators of them with pity, rather than indignation; these alone can teach us, that such are but a part of those sufferings allotted to us in this state of probation, and to know, that to overcome evil with good, is the most glorious of all victories. It is the most beneficial, because this amiable conduct alone can put an end to an eternal succession of injuries and retaliations; for every retaliation becomes a new injury, and requires another act of revenge for satisfaction. But would we observe this salutary precept, to love our enemies, and to do good to those who despitefully use us, this obstinate benevolence would at last conquer the most inveterate hearts, and we should have no enemies to forgive. How much more exalted a character, therefore, is a christian martyr, suffering with resignation, and praying for the guilty, than that of a Pagan hero, breathing revenge, and destroying the innocent!

"Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things." Here we have an accurate delineation of this bright constellation of all virtues, which consists not, as many imagine, in the building of monasteries, endowment of hospitals, or the distribution of alms, but in such an amiable disposition of mind, as exercises itself every hour in acts of kindness, patience, complacency, and benevolence to all around us; and which alone is able to promote happiness in the present life, or render us capable of receiving it in another. And yet this is totally new, and so it is declared to be by the author of it: "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another; as I have loved you, that ye love one another: By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."—This benevolent disposition is made the great characteristic of a christian, the test of his obedience, and the mark by which he is to be distinguished. This love for each other, is that charity just now described, and contains all those qualities which are there attributed to it; humility, patience, meekness, and beneficence; without which we must live in perpetual discord, and consequently cannot pay obedience to this commandment by loving one another; a commandment so sublime, so rational, and so beneficial, so wisely calculated to correct the depravity, diminish the wickedness, and abate the miseries of human nature, that, did we universally comply with it we should soon be relieved from all the inquietudes arising from our own unruly passions, anger, envy, revenge, malice, and ambition, as well as from all those injuries, to which we are perpetually exposed from the indulgence of the same passions in others. It would also preserve our minds in such a state of tranquility, and so prepare them for the kingdom of Heaven, that we should slide out of a life of peace, love, and benevolence, into that celestial society, by an almost imperceptible transition.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LETTER II.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1823.

Dear Cousin—My last letter closes abruptly, leaving me at the foot of Market street. Being in high spirits, and equipped with a cane and a pair of good eyes—essential requisites for a long walk in a strange city—I commenced my first ramble in Philadelphia. To judge of the productions of the neighbouring country, I passed through the market. In variety, quality, and abundance, it cannot be surpassed by the market of any city in the Union. Philadelphia is remarkable for the regularity and leveliness of its streets. The extensive views they afford, give visitors a very favourable opinion of the activity of the city. In some cities a stranger experiences great perplexity in visiting the different parts without a guide—it is not so here; he can find any place the first day he arrives, with greater facility, than in other cities after a residence of years. This arises from its division into *squares*, by streets running east and west, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and others crossing them at right angles. Of those which run east and west, Market or High street is the middle. The Market in this street has been gradually extended from the Delaware to Eighth street. According to the plan of the city, it is to be extended as the increase and wants of the population shall demand, till it be completed to the Schuylkill, a distance of more than two miles.

When we consider that the fathers of many now living, were conversant with the circumstances of William Penn's treaty with the Indians, for the site of Philadelphia, we are filled with astonishment! Could he, according to his most sanguine hopes, and with the utmost stretch of the imagination, conceive, that in less than two centuries, where he saw nothing but the Indians' wigwams, their solitary paths, and a few European cots, a city would rise, renowned for its neatness and beauty, pre-eminent in the richness and purity of its architecture, and the second in the Union in a commercial point of view?

I arrived at the corner of Market and Ninth, without the occurrence of any incidents worthy of notice, except, having my elbows frequently annoyed by the contents of market baskets, or jostling and disturbing the centre of gravity, of some who appeared to me a little too top-heavy with their articles for vending.

I turned down south Ninth street, and my attention was soon attracted by a noble edifice, which had the appearance of much neglect. At first, I thought it was the abode of some superannuated old bachelor, on which the young urchins of the neighbourhood, in their playful moments, had too freely exerted their missile powers with stones and balls. A second thought, however, convinced me that it must be a public building. A person was standing opposite, looking at the different parts of it, apparently in a deep study. When I was about to pass him, he turned his eyes to me, with a familiarity that inspired me with sufficient assurance to accost him. He answered me politely, and said, "I have been amusing myself some minutes with studying 'causes from effects,' in this lesson which is open before us." (at the same time pointing at the front of the building). "My curiosity," said I, "is a little excited to know the design of this edifice, and the cause of its present disgraceful appearance?" "You speak too warmly, my friend," said he, "this is the University of Pennsylvania; I presume there is a necessity or utility in its present appearance, or it would not remain so. Certainly there cannot be any thing *disgraceful* in the circumstance of a few panes of glass being broken in the front of a building." Perceiving that he was more desirous of giving than receiving opinions, and being unwilling to incur his displeasure, I humoured him by confining myself to inquiries. "Nearly a third of the front glass is broken, and in some places it is repaired by temporary pine shutters. There may be a cause for this—has any one occurred to you?" "Yes," said he, "the minds of young men, are very expansive—if the glass would not give way to them, the walls must. You have heard of the d—l being raised in a certain college, and making an opening in the wall that could not be repaired. This has always appeared to me very improbable. I believe it was caused by the active and expansive minds of the students;—so it undoubtedly would be with these windows. If the officers should attempt to keep them in repair, a story would soon be circulated prejudicial to His Satanic Majesty. "There may be other causes," continued he, "equally plausible. They are probably anxious to enjoy the influence of the unimpeded rays of science; but that glass, from its cloudy appearance, would be an obstacle to rays of more subtilty than those of the sun. Besides, the scintillations of genius can now enter the world with their brilliancy unimpaired and their velocity unobstructed."—I bowed assent, and said, "his remarks were novel and worthy of being heard by those in whose defence they were offered."

I bade my singular acquaintance good morning and continued my walk to Chesnut the next street south of Market. I was compelled, by the irresistable force of curiosity, to prolong my ramble in this street; for it is here—if the reports of fame are to be trusted—that gaiety appears in her most pleasing attire—the rays of fashion glitter with meridian splendor, and Cupid gaily dances from object to object through their congenial influence.—It was between twelve and one o'clock; the fashionables were sallying forth in every direction for their morning promenade. I admired their forms—every motion appeared truly graceful—a sight of corresponding features would have completed my idea of angelic beings. I anxiously watched for an opportunity of gratifying my curiosity; but when it occurred, believe me Hugh, it was unsatisfactory.

I defer giving a general opinion of this subject, lest it be erroneous, or too hastily conceived. After more careful observation and extensive acquaintance, I may be better qualified to judge with impartiality.

My extended walk produced fatigue and faintness, which reminded me of refreshments and the necessity of a boarding house.—I had insuperable objections to a *Hotel*—I chose a place at venture, and fortunately I have found it very agreeable.

It is not my intention to give you a regular journal of the occurrences of every day. My letters will be confined to the accounts of objects and transactions worthy of your notice.

Yours affectionately, EDWARD.

[FROM THE OLD BACHELOR.]

To Atkinson & Alexander.

Perhaps it is necessary to apologize for the close-cutting character of my last despatch—especially, as it may destroy at once my object in castigating (but gently) the follies of the Fair, for the purpose of radically reforming them to a state nearer to perfection, or, if they prove refractory, to punish them, by proving to all *man*-kind the superior advantages, and even necessity of the blessed state of celibacy. For although I believe that the softer sex has nearly monopolized to itself the little virtue and purity that remains on earth, and that many of its members, for goodness of intent and excellence of virtue, are "*but a little* lower than the Angels," yet very many are sadly fallen from their original state of perfection. They have been tried by an upright and candid Jury of our Society, and have been mostly found guilty of the intemperate use and abuse of tea, and other crimes of nearly equal magnitude.

Finding myself, however, attacked on all sides before I had an opportunity of opening my investigation, I feared my antagonists might prevent the progress of my ulterior project, and therefore called to my aid a worthy member of the fraternity, than whom our ranks cannot boast a more confirmed and valiant advocate—one who has withstood for forty years the combined force of youth, beauty, sighs, ogles, and even lucre, for the good of the cause. This approved veteran, I say, did I call to my assistance; and he threatened "to smite them from Dan even to Beersheba with a two-edged sword." But indeed, he has wielded his weapon, cutting right and left, with such force, that I fear I am almost in the condition of the boozy priest, who having made a number of ineffectual attempts to mount his beast, called piously upon the Virgin Mary to assist him; then making a great exertion, he lost his balance and tumbled clear over the animal. He got up, and with resignation pictured on his countenance, said to his patroness, as I have to say to my friend Cœlebs—"Ah! you are *too* good."

But I will not detain you longer, at present, from the resentful apology of my fair correspondent.

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For Mr. Bachelor.

It is not without some regret and indignation I read your important address directed to me, yet as I am one of those individuals that receive genuine advice with heartfelt gratitude, I now spontaneously render you my grateful thanks for your former precept, for after due investigation and deliberation, I find you are more a friend than an enemy to the female sex, which can be clearly demonstrated by this ancient and invaluable aphorism, viz. "our best friends are those who tell us of our faults, and teacheth us how to correct them." Though I cannot confess myself criminal in any one instance, of artless presumption or indiscretion, save that of innocently trifling with your feelings, and which I was wholly unconscious would produce such a serious termination; and although you appear to pourtray, as if some deficiency were pendent on my character, yet I assure you, your conjectures are very foreign to my principles; and though you can magnify from my artless lines those little poison traits that would appear to blemish modesty, still they are as free from contamination as the heart that traced them—I am exceeding sorry that Mr. B.'s superior judgment would so far permit him to forget his dignity, or even ordinary civility, as to cause lines to be inserted that would have a tendency to wound the feelings of a defenceless female, whose extemporary language was merely the result of hilarity, and whose most distant idea was free from disingenuous motives. Had they been offered through such a device, I should think him justifiable in exposing his resentment, but I flattered myself that Mr. B. would consider them for what they were intended—a joke. Although there exists a combination of arrogance and conviviality in their expression, they were traced with the same risible emotions that were excited on my reading his lively and comical ditty, and which I fully expected would participate in the same passible merriment, without committing an offence; for though my heightened representation of his person was seemingly opprobrious, still my opinion of the radical portrait was presently reversed; but I see, what I intended should create innocent mirth, has unfortunately terminated in his mortiferous displeasure, yet I sincerely hope I do not merit it. As for his favourable treatise concerning the fascinating charms of females, I think the lesson very commendable to those whom it may concern, yet as I am one of those individuals who are tenaciously opposed to artificial appearances, and have never yet smothered my cheeks with cinabar ointment, the accusation must revolve on those who practice delusive arts, to gain the honorable point of admiration, but who, by their own folly and imprudence fail in the attempt, and blush at their own credulity in the despairing moment.—I have now only to add, that I hope Mr. Cœlebs will bear in mind this little aphotism—

This ancient creed so often spoke,
I think a very good one,
Let those who cannot take a joke
Be careful not to give one.

ELLEN.

MATERNAL LOVE.

The following narrative is extracted from the History of the Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1819, under the command of Major Long. It will afford ample satisfaction for an attentive perusal by all who feel interested in the affections which nature teaches, and which should always preponderate in the youthful breast towards those to whom we are indebted for our preservation and sustenance in the helpless hours of infancy.

In the year 1814, a trader married a beautiful squaw of one of the most distinguished families of the Omawhaw nation. This match, on the part of the husband, was induced by the following circumstances. Being an active, intelligent, and enterprizing man, he had introduced the American trade to the Missouri Indians, and had gained influence among them by his bravery and ingenuous deportment. But at length he perceived that his influence was gradually declining, in consequence of the presence and wiles of many rival traders, to whom his enterprize had opened the way, and that his customers were gradually forsaking him.

Thus circumstanced, in order to regain the ground he had lost, he determined to seek a matrimonial alliance with one of the most powerful families of the Omawhaws. In pursuance of this resolution, he selected a squaw, whose family and friends were such as he desired. He addressed himself to the parents, agreeably to the Indian custom, and informed them that he loved their daughter; that he was very sorry to see her in the state of poverty common to her nation; and although he possessed a wife among the white people, yet he wished to have one also of the Omawhaw nation.—If they would transfer their daughter to him in marriage, he would obligate himself to treat her kindly; and as he had commenced a permanent trading establishment in their country, he would dwell during a portion of the year with her, and the remainder with the white people, as the nature of his occupation required. His establishment should be her home, and that of her people during her life, as he never intended to abandon the trade. In return, he expressed his expectation, that for this act the nation would give him the refusal of their peltries, in order that he might be enabled to comply with his engagement to them.—He further promised that, if the match proved fruitful, the children should be made known to the white people, and would probably continue the trade after his death.

The parents then retired, and opened the subject to their daughter. They assured her that her proposed husband was a great man, greater than any of the Omawhaws; that he would do much for her and for them, and concluded by requesting her to acquiesce in the wishes of the white man. She replied that all they said was without doubt true, and that agreeable to his request she was willing to become his wife.

The agreement being thus concluded, the trader made presents, agreeably to the custom of the nation, and conducted his interesting prize to his house.

The ensuing autumn she had the pleasure to see him return, having now conceived for him the most tender attachment. Upon his visit the following season, she presented him with a fine daughter, born during his absence, and whom she had nursed with the fondest attention. With the infant in her arms, she had daily seated herself on the bank of the river, and followed the downward course of the stream with her eyes, to gain the earliest notice of his approach. The time passed on. The second year the father greeted a son, and obtained his squaw's reluctant consent to take their daughter with him on his return voyage to the country of the white people. But no sooner had he commenced his voyage, although she had another charge upon which to lavish her caresses, than her natural fondness overpowered her, and she ran crying and screaming along the river side, in pursuit of the boat, tearing her hair and appearing almost bereft of reason. On her return she gave away every thing she possessed, cut off her hair, went into deep mourning, and remained inconsolable. She would often say that she well knew that her daughter would be better treated than she could be at home, but she could not help regarding her own situation to be the same as if the Wahconda had taken away her child forever.

One day in company with six other squaws, she was engaged in her agricultural labor, her infant boy being secured to his cradle-like board, which she had carefully reclined against a tree at a short distance. They were discovered by a war party of Sioux, who rushed towards them with the expectation of gratifying their vengeance by securing their scalps. An exclamation from her companions directed her attention to the common enemy, and in her fright she fled precipitately; but suddenly recollecting her child, she swiftly returned full in the face of the Sioux, snatched her child from the tree, and turned to save its life, more precious than her own. She was closely pursued by one of the enemy, when she arrived at a fence, which separated her from the trading house. A moment's hesitation here would have been fatal; and exerting all her strength, she threw the child with its board as far as she could on the opposite side.

Four of the squaws were tomahawked, and the others escaped; of which number the mother was one, having succeeded in bearing off the child uninjured.

The trader on his arrival at the settlements, learned that his white or civilized wife had died during his absence; and after a short interval devoted to the usual formalities of mourning, united hisdestinies with another and highly amiable lady.—The second season his wife accompanied him on his annual voyage up the Missouri, to his trading house, the abode of his squaw.

Previously to his arrival, however, he despatched a messenger to his dependants at the trading house, directing them to prevent his squaw from appearing in the presence of his wife. She was accordingly sent off to the village of her nation, a distance of 60 or 70 miles. But she could not remain long there, and soon returned with her little boy on her back; and, accompanied by some of her friends, she encamped near her husband's residence. She sent her son to the trader, who treated him affectionately. On the succeeding day the trader sent for his squaw, and, after making her some presents, he directed her to accompany her friends who were then on their way to their hunting grounds.

She departed without a murmur, as it is not unusual with the Omawhaws to send off one of their wives, on some occasions, while they remain with the favourite one.

About two months afterwards the trader recalled her. Overjoyed with what she supposed to be her good fortune, she lost no time in presenting herself before the husband whom she tenderly loved. But great was her disappointment, when her husband demanded the surrender of the child, and renounced for the future any association with herself, directing her to return to her people, and to provide for her future well being, in any way she might choose.

Overpowered by her feelings on this demand and repudiation, she ran from the house; and finding a perlogue on the river, she paddled over to the opposite side, and made her escape into the forest with her child. The night was cold, and attended with a fall of snow and hail. Reflecting upon her disconsolate condition, she resolved to return again in the morning, and with the feelings of a wife and a mother, to plead before the arbitor of her fate, and endeavor to mitigate the cruel sentence.

Agreeably to this determination, she once more approached him, upon whom she had claims paramount to those of any other individual. "Here is our child," said she: "I do not question your fondness for him, but he is still more dear to me. You say you will keep him for yourself, and drive me far from you. But no, I will remain with him; I can find some hole or corner into which I may creep, in order to be near him. If you will not give me food, I

nevertheless remain until I starve before your eyes"

The trader then offered her a considerable present, desiring her at the same time to go and leave the child. But she said—"is my child a dog, that I should sell him for merchandise? You cannot drive me away, you may beat me, it is true, and otherwise abuse me, but I will still remain. When you married me, you promised to use me kindly, as long as I should be faithful to you: that I have been so no one can deny. Ours was not a marriage contracted for a season; it was to terminate only with our lives. I was then a young girl, and might have been united to an Omawhaw chief, but I am an old woman; having had two children, what Omawhaw will regard me. Is not my right paramount to that of your other wife? she had heard of me before you possessed her. It is true her skin is whiter than mine; but her heart cannot be more pure towards you, nor her fidelity more rigid. Do not take the child from my breast; I cannot bear to *hear* it cry, and not be present to relieve it. Permit me to retain it until the spring, when it will be able to eat; and then, if it must be so, take it from my sight, that I may part with it but once." Seeing her thus inflexible, the trader informed her that she might remain there if she pleased, but that the child should be immediately sent down to the settlement.

The affectionate mother had thus far sustained herself during the interview, with the firmness of conscious virtue, and resisted the impulse of her feelings, but nature had now yielded. The tears coursed rapidly over her cheeks; and clasping her hand and bowing her head, she burst into an agony of grief, exclaiming, "Why did the Wahconda hate me so much as to induce me again to put my child into your power!"

The feelings of the unhappy mother were, however, soon relieved. Mr. Daugherty communicated the circumstances of the case to Major O'Fallon, who immediately and peremptorily ordered the restoration of the child to its mother; and informed the trader that any further attempt to wrest it from her would be at his peril.

SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A Parisian idler has amused himself with reckoning the number of marriages which are operated every night in their theatres. He finds that they amount to *thirty two*—making in the course of the year about *eleven thousand six hundred and eighty* weddings. One would imagine, after this calculation, that the French were the most marrying people in the world, and that such things as *amis* would not be suffered. But if from the theatre you go to the *Maison des enfans trouvés*, you would imagine that they married no where but on the stage, and that all their weddings were mere farces.

A person calling himself the Reverend Thomas Wright, from Huddersfield, it is said, issued prospectuses, inviting the public to attend one of his lectures, at the Music Hall, in this place, last Monday, the object of which was to prove that "Matter is not Eternal;" but the only demonstration established to the satisfaction of the company was this—that the learned lecturer's engagements are more frail than matter itself. In short he decamped without the ceremony of taking leave, and left both his audience and his printer to regret their misplaced confidence.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Lord Sefton attracted a good deal of attention on Tuesday, in the drive in St. James's park, by the curious and original vehicle in which he drove his family. It might be familiarly described as two large chaises fastened together, one behind the other, the shafts being removed from the second chaise; the two bodies were on four wheels, and behind the united chaises there was a species of dickey for the groom. This made three departments for the company; with the groom there were eight persons; and the whole of this sociable piece of *extra* economy was drawn by two horses. The vehicle looked as if there would be no end of it—there certainly was no end of its being stared at.

Seville, to which King Ferdinand has proceeded, is the most extensive and beautiful city in Spain. It is the capital of Andalusia, and famous for its University. The Metropolitan Church, and the Palace called Alcazar, are considered incomparable works. It is a common saying in Spain, that "he who has not seen Seville, has seen no wonders." Among a great number of illustrious men this city has produced, we find Miguel Cervantes and Diego Velasquez. It stands on an extensive plain. The beautiful Guadalquivir runs near the city, which is about 18 leagues from the sea. It is 35 leagues south by east from Madrid.

It is said that a Russian officer, one of the Polar travellers, has accomplished the extraordinary journey of fifty days on the Polar ice, and that he arrived at an entirely open Polar Sea!

It has been stated in the British Parliament as a fact, that in all their West India Colonies, there are about *one million of slaves.*

In England, lately, a man was convicted of having torn out the tongue of a horse by the roots!

Eleven new cardinals have lately been created in Italy. Almost every one of them is an Italian, and they are chiefly of the household of the Pope.

In St. John's Library, Oxford, is a picture of Charles the First, done with a pen, the lines of which contain all the Psalms in a legible hand.

A Paris Chemist has been successful in extracting the colouring matter from Lobsters.

Mr. Arrowsmith, the celebrated Geographer, died at London on the 23d of April.

An iron road is about to be constructed in France, to extend from the Loire to the Rhine.

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship John Wells, arrived at New York, in 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser received files of London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th ult.

The Paris dates are of the 5th May, and the accounts from Bayonne of the 29th April. From these, it appears, that the French had entered Saragossa on the 26th April, by consent of the magistrates of that place. Burgos was in their possession on the 22d April, and Marshal Oudinot is stated to have pushed his advanced guard on the roads of Aranda and Palencia, with the intention of proceeding to Madrid. The occupation of the citadel of Jaca, and a few other places of small note by the invading army, are likewise mentioned in the French papers. The Courier of the 5th May, states, that advices had been received in London of the Duke d'Angouleme having experienced difficulties of a nature which he did not anticipate, when he calculated on an easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of these difficulties is not explained; but the Courier communicates, on "authority," the fact, that 30,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France, in consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angouleme to hasten their march. The unexpected resistance offered by the strong holds of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras, seem to throw some light on this requisition for additional levies. But we apprehend there is a stronger inducement for this, not mentioned in any of the French papers. The little opposition which the invaders have met from any thing like regular armies since their entrance into Spain, and the fact that the road from Burgos to Madrid lies through mountains where the guerillas, and the main body of this part of the Spanish army, are known to be stationed, must have created an apprehension in the minds of the French that a snare had been laid to entrap them in these fastnesses; for how reconcile the cordial reception which the French are every where said to have met with from the inhabitants, with the circumstance of the principal fortresses on the frontier refusing to surrender, without supposing that some plan of this nature had been resolved on by the Cortes?

The insurgents of Portugal, under Amarante, were completely routed, and had fled into Spain, where they were pursued by the Portuguese troops under Biego.

It is said that great misery prevails at Lisbon, by the total declension of trade, which had arisen, principally, from the separation of the Brazils.—This circumstance, as it affected materially all branches of society, had produced a feeling unfavourable to the new order of things, as the loss of the colonies was attributed, however unjustly, to the want of energy in the Cortes.

The French General Lallemand, with some other officers, have arrived at Lisbon.

Sir Robert Wilson, and a son of Lord Erskine, have left London, to embark for Spain, and join the Spanish army.

It was reported that the late proceedings and speeches in the British Parliament, had given serious umbrage to the French government.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, a debate took place on a motion for an address to the king, complaining of the conduct of the Ministry in the late negociation—but the house adjourned without deciding the question.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Spanish papers to the 26th April, have been received at New York. It appears by them that the king of Spain had sent to the council of state a solemn declaration of war against the French, and that the Constitutionalists are actuated with a strong degree of enthusiasm. The French had not passed the Ebro on the 15th April, and showed no disposition to do so. The army of the Constitutionalists was continually increasing and receiving reinforcements, guerilla parties augmenting on all sides; and the glories of Albuera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula. It does not appear that there is much uniformity in the operations of the French army, as nothing was heard from Barcelona of an invasion, although it was intended by the French to enter Catalonia and Guipuscoa at the same time.—Expresses were sent by the Spanish government to all the authorities as soon as they received notice of the French invasion, commanding them to proceed immediately to hostilities with all the means in their power. The Spaniards are very busy in organising their army, and the soldiery are all flocking to the defence of the capital, and appear determined to give their opponents a warm reception.

FROM TURKEY.

The editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser, have received Smyrna papers to March 21, from which they have made some short extracts. A fleet was fitting out, with great activity, to cruize on the opening of the spring against the Greeks. It was to consist entirely of frigates, corvettes, and small vessels. The Ipsariotes had 48 vessels and the Hydriotes 35, ready for the approaching campaign. They exulted in the prospect of having only frigates of the second class to combat.

LATTAKIA, Jan. 24.—The earthquakes still continue, though we do not feel the shocks very sensibly. The rebel Abdullah Pacha still holds out against the troops which have been sent against him by the Porte. The Greek insurgents are still cruizing along the coasts of Syria, and have taken several Turkish vessels which were going to Alexandria.

ALEPPO, Feb. 6.—We are not free from shocks of Earthquakes, but they are not violent. Yesterday a Tartar arrived here bearing despatches from Darud Pacha to Bagdad, to demand assistance.—The troops after a battle with the Persians have retreated. The latter have fortified themselves at Menduli. This war becomes every day more serious. It is said that terrible tempests prevail which have occasioned incalculable losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28.—Important changes have taken place in the Ottoman ministry. Several Greeks have been banished: others strangled. These violent measures are attributed to the discovery which has been fortunately made of a conspiracy, the consequences of which would have endangered the peace of the empire.

FROM VALPARAISO.

A letter from a gentleman at Valparaiso, dated February 17, says, "General Friere, has arrived here from Conception with 2500 men, and has taken the Director prisoner. Friere has 3000 men on the road from Conception to this city, and 3000 men from Coquimbo are about two miles from the city, waiting to join him.—The Director arrived at Valparaiso the same day that Friere arrived in the harbor. He (the Director) was immediately put under a guard of 200 men, and is yet a prisoner. Gen. Friere approached near the city on the 15th, with all his troops. He does not wish to take the Director's chair, but is determined to make a complete change, and have an elective government.—He is the Washington of this country. The change will be beneficial to foreigners, as he is very friendly to them. These events have put a stop to all business for the time. In fine, matters are discouraging. At one season we have the grain crop failing; at another our city is shaken to its foundations by earthquakes; and immediately after this every thing is turned topsy-turvy by revolution. To-day (February 17), we had another shock of an earthquake, at about 2 o'clock. The water in a tub in the yard was thrown out, and the tub rolled with the earth like the motion of a boat. The shock continued about two or three minutes. I shall leave here as soon as possible for America. The government is very unsettled, and the earth on which we stand does not appear to be any firmer than the government."

Accounts from Pernambuco, to April 21st, state that heavy bonds were required of all vessels sailing thence for the south not to touch at St. Salvador. The Brazilian fleet under Lord Cochrane had arrived off the latter place, and also 900 troops from Rio Janeiro, to aid in the reduction of the place. Skirmishing took place daily between the besieging troops and those of the city, and a general and decisive engagement was hourly expected.

A petition, signed by all the American merchants and captains in Peru, had been forwarded to the government of the United States, praying the removal of their agent, Judge Prevost, his conduct having been in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of his countrymen.

The ship Columbus, arrived at New Bedford, Massachusetts, from the coast of Japan and Valparaiso, has brought in 1800 bbls. of oil and $60,000 specie. A letter has been received by the Columbus from the ship Portia, stating that John S. Holmes, belonging to that ship, (late of Philadelphia) went ashore at Payta, and was murdered by the Spaniards.

DREADFUL PROPHECY.

Let us talk of the Ghost without head,
That kissed Mother Mump in the cellar—
That frightened the barber's boy dead,
And let us all be unhappy together.

Our neighbours at New-York have hardly done exulting over the light heels and strength of Eclipse, before they are plunged in the deepest distress at a *miracle* which has been wrought in their neighbourhood. They are threatened with a most desolating pestilence, and no little alarm prevails.—The following extract from the Commercial Advertiser will give our readers some idea of the condition and prospects of the good, but credulous people of New-York.

"The story is, that a new-born babe, at Brooklyn, when it found itself in this wonder-loving world of ours, raised its little hands and eyes and solemnly proclaimed *that the whole of New-York was to be desolated with the yellow fever the present season, beyond any former affliction of this kind that has ever befallen it, and that those who should escape the ravages of the pestilence* WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENTLY NUMEROUS TO BURY THE DEAD! The prophetic words were uttered in deep and solemn tones, and as we learn, in verse, rivalling probably, the loftiest efforts of the muse of David, Solomon, or Milton.—Having uttered this portentous warning, and accomplished the great object of his mission, the messenger immediately closed its eyes, and its spirit departed to the regions whence it came.

We further learn that the house where this baby prophet was born was, "for several days as completely thronged as was ever the tomb of Thomas a'Becket." The editor of the Commercial thinks that if the city be kept clean, and the quarantine regulations rigidly enforced "there is no danger of any unusual sickness in New York."

A WESTERN HERMIT.

About twelve miles above the junction of Spoon and Illinois rivers, immediately on the bank of the former, there has been living, for three years past, a man who had entirely secluded himself from the world, and dwells in the midst of the wilderness alone, and upwards of 60 miles from the residence of any human being. His name is Davidson, is a physician, was formerly a surgeon in the United States' army, and was pupil to the celebrated Dr. Rush. He has a number of medical books, two guns, and a dog, and a quantity of clothing. He has erected himself a small hut and has about an acre of ground in cultivation—at the back of his garden runs Spoon river, in which he has a fish trap. His food is wild turkeys and other game, fish, and the produce of his garden. He appears displeased at the sight of a human being. My informant saw him at his residence, being impelled by curiosity to visit him, and inquired *of him particularly the cause of his strange seclusion. He* said he had done so and would do so ever, to keep clear of the wretched white people. His father lives in Pennsylvania, and he has received many solicitous letters from him and other friends, to return, but he has never answered one, and declares it to be his determination to remove from his present situation as soon as the whites approach too near him. As soon as his present stock of clothing wears out, he says he will dress himself in skins.

REMARKABLE.

Goshen, N. Y. June 6.—During the few warm days we had in the month of April, a Yoke of oxen, belonging to Mr. Richard Jackson, of this town, were feeding in a meadow—they came by a small thornbush, and put their noses down, apparently to smell of something there, when a huge black snake, with incredible velocity, fastened himself around the neck of one of them—the oxen, which were yoked together, ran and bellowed terribly—a young man who observed their movements, hastened to see what was the matter, and with difficulty got near enough, to give the snake a blow with a stick, which caused him to loose his hold and fall off—he was killed and found to be six feet long—there is hardly a doubt, that if no person had been near to render assistance, the poor ox would have fallen a prey to the reptile, by being choaked to death.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

Fredericktown, Md. May 9.—"A dainty, dapper bit of man," who had fixed himself snugly in the possession of much of this world's goods, by a matrimonial connexion, had hardly completed his honey moon, until the ills which betide those who venture into the "uncertain bonds," began to press upon him. A misunderstanding took place, and he and his gentle consort quarrelled exactly "like man and wife." When the exacerbation of his spirit had subsided, which, in truth, was nothing more than a sprinkling upon the altar of Hymen, to make the flame burn more bright, our hero, with all the tender feelings of a lover, supplicated in the gentlest strains for a reconciliation; but finding the fair empress of his heart, like most of her sex, "fickle, coy, and hard to please," he resorted to the noble expedient of ending his sorrows in the true romantic style. Decked in the snow-white habiliment of death, with a white cloth bound about his head, at the silent midnight hour, he stood before the arbitress of his fate, and again demanded pardon, which she most cruelly refused to grant. What could a tender soul do more to evince his affection? Without further hesitation, and with a resolution truly noble, our hero drew a phial from his pocket, and pronouncing with tragical emphasis the words "*here goes!*" emptied two ounces of laudanum down his capacious throat. Then throwing himself upon a bed, and composing himself in the attitude of a laid out corpse, he closed his eyes and—*expired!!!*

To pass over the piercing cries of the widowed lady, we will just add that a physician was speedily sent for, by whose efforts our hero was resuscitated, and

"His eyes, which owl-like wink'd upon the day,
Burst open with a keen and twinkling ray,
And lo! he hugs and kisses his old deary."

We are happy to add "he is alive and kicking yet," and were it not for that hag *Report*, who tells so many tales, and says it was all a *sham*, to try the strength of female love, this noble action would have passed off with the admiration to which it was entitled.

There is now in Virginia, a gentleman by the name of Smith, lately from New-Orleans, who can teach the wildest horse (having a knowledge of the bridle) in less than an hour, to follow him through a large company without taking hold of the bridle, up a pair of steps three or four feet or more high, into a dwelling-house, and walk from one room to another as invited, without any alarm. This gentling system has a wonderful effect in breaking any horse to draw in harness—his price for imparting this system or secret is $20. The system is so very simple that he can teach it to any person in one hour. He has lately given satisfactory evidence of the value and certainty of this system, in the counties of Culpepper, Madison and Orange.

Weekly Compendium.

The case of the Bank of the United States against the late Cashier of the Branch at Richmond, and his securities, has been terminated, without the intervention of a jury, by the Circuit Court, Chief Justice Marshal presiding. It was decided in favour of the sureties, on the ground, that the bond was not binding because the acceptance of it by the mother Bank had not been decided and filed in the branch, before the alleged defalcation. A bill of exceptions was preparing by the counsel for the Bank.

The case of A. Lithgow, charged with embezzling the funds of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, has been also terminated in the Chesterfield Circuit Court, by a verdict of *not guilty.*

A man put an end to his life in New York, the day after the great match race—having lost all his money in betting on the southern horse.

Mr. Brickwell, a licenced preacher from N. Carolina, has been convicted of forgery at Petersburg, Va.

Age of Benevolence.—The donations to benevolent societies in this country the last year were between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, $59,000 were received by the American Board for Foreign Missions; and $17,000 by the American Education Society.

Fifty miles in five hours.—In England near Epping, Mr. Jeffrey, undertook to ride a cub horse, carrying 12 stone, 50 miles in 5 hours for 100 sovereigns, which he accomplished with ease in 4 hours and 46 minutes. The first ten miles was done in fifty minutes and 12 seconds—the last in one hour and ten minutes.

The Races commenced on Monday at Fairview, near Baltimore. *Betsey Richards* beat *Lady Lightfoot* the first four mile heat with great ease, without whip or spur, and galloped over the course the second heat.

It is stated that the Hon. John Randolph attended the late races on Long Island, and lost $16,000 by betting in favour of the Virginia horse *Henry.*

Eight persons have been indicted in Providence, R.I. for keeping disorderly houses.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, will be held at St. Paul's Church, in Boston, on the 18th of June.

Canal Loan.—The New York States and Farmers' and Mechanic's Banks at Albany, have taken the new Canal Loan of $500,000, at the rate of 94¾ dollars for every $100 stock, bearing an interest of five per cent.

The Mayor of Boston has arrested the master of a coasting vessel on a demand for three thousand dollars penalty, for introducing passengers contrary to the laws of the state for preventing the introduction of paupers.

The Congress frigate, captain Biddle, left New-Castle on Sunday for Cadiz and Buenos Ayres, with Messrs. Rodney and Nelson, Ministers to Spain and Buenos Ayres, and their families.

Commodore Daniels and officers have arrived at Laguira, on *parole.*

A beautiful female child, about 6 or 8 weeks old, was recently left on the door steps of a gentlemen in the village of Utica, N. Y. It was decently clad.

From New Orleans.—Our accounts from New Orleans are to the 17th of May, at which time the water continued to rise.

N. Orleans papers to the 14th ult. state that great injury has been done on the coast by the rise of the Mississippi, and apprehensions were entertained in the city lest it should continue to rise, in which case the destruction of property would be very great. It had attained a height equalled only by the rise in the year 1811.

Emigration.—On the 21st, 22d, and 23d, ult. one thousand three hundred and twenty seven emigrants arrived at Quebec. But few of them had money all poorly clad, and most of them in a wretched situation.

The Boston Galaxy, of the 6th instant, states that Captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, Navy Commissioners, have been arrested in that city at the suit of David Leman, blacksmith, of Charlestown, and held to bail for their appearance next September. The report of the Commissioners in Captain Hull's case is said to be the cause of the action. The damages are laid at five thousand dollars.

Coincidence.—The schooner *President* sailed a few days since from Marblehead for Charleston.—It is remarkable as a singular coincidence, that the names of two of her crew are *Jefferson* and *Madison*, both town-born children, and the name of the cook is *Tompkins.*

Fire.—The rolling and slitting mill, and nail factory, belonging to Messrs. Keese, of Keeseville, N. Y. nearly opposite Burlington, Vt. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult. The loss is estimated at $5000.

A Mr. Joseph Shaw lately died at Kensington, Mass. He had, some years past, believed in what is called the Cochran, or Osgood, exercises of religion, and has been heard to speak in meetings the distance of a mile. He was in a decline for about a year before his death, and for three months past would not be shaved.

IRELAND.

Late London papers state that the horrors of the south are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted, for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

Fredericksburg, (Virginia), May 10.—On Monday last, about 1 o'clock in the morning, our town was again visited by a most distressing and awful fire. It originated in the large stable belonging to the Farmers' Hotel, occupied by James Young, which was so rapidly consumed, that 20 of the horses within, most of which were very valuable, perished in the flames. An adjoining stable, owned by Mr. Horace Marshall, soon shared the same fate.—This, however, was but the beginning of the destruction that was to follow. The wind, which was unfortunately high, and blew from the north east, soon carried the flames to the main street, whence from the corner house occupied by Mr. Robert Gibbs, until they reached the lowest house of the old brick buildings, their progress was not stayed until every front tenement on that side of the street became a heap of ruins.

On the opposite side the fire was communicated first to the wooden tenement belonging to Thomas Cary, which, together with all the front buildings below it on the square, were soon reduced to ashes. Owing to the great exertions of the citizens of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, with the assistance of the engines, and the companies attached to them, the flames were here happily arrested.—Had they reached the Indian Queen Tavern on the one side, or the tenements occupied by Major Wigglesworth, on the other, both large wooden buildings, most of the lower end of the town must assuredly have been destroyed. The number of dwelling houses burnt is 14, and all insured to the amount, we are told, of $40,000.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Bible School for Apprentices.

Messrs. Editors.—A Bible school has just been formed in our city, for the purpose of instructing that long neglected portion of our community, (apprentices), in the "saving knowledge of the gospel."—But, *not only* for apprentices is it intended, but for *all those* who are enabled to read, who do not attend Sunday schools. The utility of such a school must be generally acknowledged, and it is to be hoped, that those of our citizens who have apprentices or children, whom they wish to learn the "way to salvation," will not fail to turn their attention to so important an object. It is earnestly requested that no children be sent to this school, except those who are able to read.—Any person, however, who has not the advantage of reading the Bible, may attend for the purpose of receiving instruction.—And may God so direct the proceedings of this school, as it may redound to the advancement of his glory, and to the edification of those concerned. Lest any objection should be made to this school, on account of the children not going to their respective places of worship, it is stated that the school is dismissed about half an hour previous to divine service commencing.—The school meets every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the school room of Peter Widdows, in Lombard street, north side, a few doors above Second street.

AMICUS.

MOUNT ARARAT.

Von Kotzbue, an officer of the Russian army, who travelled with the Russian Mission in 1817, into Persia and part of Armenia, is the first traveller we ever read, who had seen Mount Ararat, on which the ark of Noah rested.

Many fabulous accounts, he says, are told of this mountain by the inhabitants in its vicinity; but that it is inaccessible to mortal foot, owing to the steepness of the sides, and the perpetual ice and snow with which its sides and summit are covered; a Turkish Pasha having a few years since made the attempt and failed. A few years since an immense quantity of ice and snow slid down from the summit of the mountain into the valley, and the inhabitants told him that a plank of which Noah's ark was composed, came down with it. An Armenian convent stands at the foot of the mountain, or in the valley, which, they say, stands on the very spot where he first kneeled down to pray when he first descended from the mountain. They also allege that the city or village of Erivan, which stands on the plain in the vicinity of the mountain, was built by Noah shortly after the deluge. In short, the Armenians in that quarter, and they seem to be the only inhabitants who seem to have any knowledge of the ark or the deluge, say that Noah planted all the villages and cities in that vicinity, while some of our historians allege that he travelled immediately to the east and founded the empire of China.

Kotzebue gives few other particulars with regard to Ararat, or of the traditions of those living around it, except those above noticed. Whatever traditions there are, all are preserved by the Armenian Church. The height of the mountain he does not give, though it must be of considerable height, being always, as he says, covered with perpetual snow, and its summit above the clouds and surrounded with mists.—*American Eagle.*

Idolatrous Processions at Nellore.

At Nellore the processions have an imposing aspect. The large car on which the idols are borne in the great procession, is not less than 60 feet high, and so large that many hundreds of men are required to move it. There are other cars used at different times, but all are on the same plan.

Those who have seen a painting of Juggernaut's car will not need a description; for those who have not, the following may, perhaps, answer. First, are two or more pairs of strong plank wheels, like those of a small cart, on which is placed a large rack, as it may be called, or frame of strong timbers, from 15 to 30 feet long, according to the size of the car.—From this ascends a pyramidal tour, divided into open galleries, lessening, one above the other, till you come to the canopy at the top. These galleries are supported by pillars which are of fine carved work, filled with images, and decorated with many white, red, purple, and other gay-colored wreaths and tassels, hanging around in every direction. The lower galleries are generally filled by the brahmins; and in the upper, in a kind of chair of state, is the god, covered with a rich canopy, ornamented with flowers, and surrounded with almost every thing, either gaudy or elegant. To the car are attached strong cables, by which the multitude draw it slowly along. Before, goes the band of music, then a great number of lamps, ensigns, and umbrellas: after these, the attending brahmins and the dancing girls, immediately before and around the car. The latter often dance before the idol. They are generally among the most handsome native females, and are very gaudily dressed, with almost as great an abundance of jewels as they can carry. Their dress is commonly a blue silk robe, covering all their body, girt round them by a variety of bands of different colored silks, and with chains of gold. On their feet are a kind of greaves, covering their feet and some part of the ankle, surrounded at the ankle with small bells, that "make a tinkling as they go." Their appearance is much less offensive, and their manners less disgusting, than we expected to find them. Their dancing is a kind of hopping to the sound of music, so as to strike on their bells together and keep time, attended occasionally with a swinging and indecent motion of their bodies, and waving of their hands. The number of brahmins which attended at this time, was very great—the dancing girls about thirty.—Behind the car, at the procession, we saw more than twenty miserable devotees, rolling on the ground after their god, through the whole circuit of the procession, in a most wretched condition, some of them entirely naked. The number of those who roll, is sometimes two or three hundred. They do it to perform vows made in sickness, and to obtain some temporal favours of the gods, or for objects similar to those.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 14, 1823.

Five dollar counterfeit notes on Stephen Girard's bank have been circulating in this city.—They are neatly executed, but may be distinguished by examining the signature of Girard, which is too well written. Several persons were detected in endeavouring to defraud the public with these spurious bills. The noted Ann Carson, was implicated among others, and writs issued for her arrest; she, however, made good her retreat to Trenton, where she was pursued by one of our police officers, and taken before the mayor, who committed her to the city prison; from which she made her escape on Wednesday evening, but has since returned, and voluntarily surrendered herself, having sprained her ancle in the attempt to get off.

On the morning of the 6th inst. before the break of day, a daring robbery was committed at a house in Roxborough, on the Schuylkill, about ten miles from the city. It appears that the farmer having started early to attend market in this city, his house was beset by four foot pads, who having secured two old people who could make no resistance, they proceeded to rifle the house, and took 710 dollars in silver, and such other articles as they could carry off

The new Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Skinner, was solemnly dedicated on Saturday morning last, to the service of the Almighty. It is situated in Arch street, above Tenth, and is adorned with a steeple in front.—Twenty-two pews were sold on Monday afternoon for twelve thousand dollars. The highest price given for a pew was 755 dollars.

A second sale of pews in St. Andrew's Church took place on Saturday afternoon last. Fifteen pews were disposed of, which brought three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars.

A fire broke out in an old frame building adjoining Rex's Tavern, corner of Sixth and Vine streets, on Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock. The frame was nearly consumed, and an adjoining stable injured before the fire was extinguished.

It having been ascertained by an assay at the Mint of the United States, that the value of Pistareens was nearly seventeen cents, several Banks in this city have determined on receiving them from depositors at that valuation.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late American minister at the Court of Spain, with his family, has arrived in this city, and it is expected will take up his residence among us.

In excavating Chesnut street, for the purpose of introducing the iron pipes, some logs of a wharf have been laid open near Fourth street, which fronted a creek which once run there from the Delaware. The Governor of Bermuda formerly occupied the old house, afterwards inhabited by Anthonet Benezet, which stood further above the landing. He used to come from the Delaware in his own barge to the door. Such are the changes of the surface of our city in about ninety years. Some of the logs remain perfectly sound.

The tide in the river Delaware was higher on Monday night than it has been for many years. It overflowed the wharves. Fortunately there was no wind, or considerable damage would been done to the stores near the waterside.

The improvements on the River Schuylkill by the Navigation Company, are progressing in a rapid and substantial manner. The whole extent of the line of the works was visited during the present week by a committee of the board of managers, at which time it was estimated by their engineer that twenty-five hundred men were at work under the company; in addition there are employed the requisite number of waggons, carts, horses and oxen.

It is probable that portion of the improvements below Reading will be finished in the month of August, so as to let in the water, thus completing slack water navigation from this city to Reading.

Mayor's Court—The June sessions of the Mayor's Court for the city of Philadelphia, commence on Monday next the 16th inst.

ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Twenty-two petitions were presented to the British Parliament, May 7th, from different parts of the country, praying the House to take measures preparative for the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies.

Hyson Tea.—The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in North Carolina. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. J Newlin, of Chatham County, found a seed much resembling that of buckwheat in the bottom of a box of tea, which her husband had purchased for use. She planted the seed in her garden, and the produce was a beautiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham County, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the tea and seed.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that Return J. Meigs has resigned the office of Postmaster General of the United States. His successor is not yet designated. It is stated in the newspapers, in an authoritative tone, that Mr. Meigs was *removed* from office. For this statement there is no foundation. The President, in accepting this gentleman's resignation, which does not take effect until the first day of next month, did it in terms of acknowledgment and consideration for his patriotic services, especially in the late war.

Letters from Ohio inform us that the Mail of the United States was robbed between Sinking Spring and Bainbridge, by John Reese, late Postmaster at Sinking Spring, who was apprehended through the active exertions of one or two of the Postmasters on the route, who placed him in custody. It seems some of the people were indisposed to assist in apprehending the man and keeping him in custody; and the District Judge, who lives on the spot, refused to take cognizance of the case until the Deputy Marshal could be found to take the man in custody.

The grand malady, says the Springfield (Mass.) Federalist, which affects the whole system of a newspaper establishment, would be technically termed, a "pecuniary depletion," or vulgarly, emptiness of purse, and this originates in the almost universal indifference which is felt upon the subject of newspaper debts. Many people seem to have formed an opinion that Printers *live upon old newspapers*, and *fatten upon type metal*, and that a little pure cash will jeopardize their institutions.

COMMUNICATION.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following interesting anecdote respecting the great father of his country, is derived from a respectable and authentic source.—During a fox chase, undertaken by the general and his friends, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one of the party found his ardor in the chase somewhat abated, by the intervention of an obstacle in the shape of a *worm fence*, and fearful of his own ability to surmount it, very prudently resigned his seat, or in plain terms, dismounted from his horse.—The general, who had already conquered as many difficulties as he had armies, coming up behind, in full speed, and urging his noble charger forward, with one impetuous bound instantly cleared both the discomfited horse and terrified rider, to the no small amusement of the remainder of the party; and an instance, among many others, that the general was not formed alone for pre-eminence in the sterner duties of war; but calculated to excel in the manly accomplishments of peace.

I. R. W.

COMMUNICATION.

A WONDERFUL PROPHET.

Having learned that a man who calls himself a *Prophet*, (asserting that he is annointed of God as a Seer, and invested with the power of healing the sick, and of foretelling events,) received visitors at 4 o'clock on Sabbath afternoon, I was induced to go in search of him, and found him at his dwelling where a number of persons were collected and seated. At the time of our entrance he was delivering a message to a young man, who appeared to be very much affected on the occasion. He is a man of genteel carriage, and appears to be well educated, possessed of strong powers of mind, well versed in the scriptures, and no Sectarian. He has a Stentorian voice, and sounds his clarion aloud, sparing not, but declaring boldly what he believes to be the whole counsel of God immediately revealed to him, as a Prophet of the Lord. He is neither the wandering Jew, the Son of Noah, an old Levite, St. John or Demos. Those who would wish an interview with the Prophet may find him at his residence, a blue frame building, in Thirteenth street, the third door above Filbert street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A Spectator.

June 14th, 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines on the Death of Miss LOUISA CHAPIN.

How often, while treading the flowery paths of life, and pursuing the giddy vortex of folly, are we by some unforeseen event, brought deeply to reflect upon our situation. The death of Miss Louisa Chapin, while it causes the giddy and thoughtless to express themselves of pity for her premature fate, calls forth from those more thoughtful, a wish to die like her—like her to dwell with her Saviour in scenes of eternal bliss.

And hast thy gentle spirit fled
To scenes of perfect love?
Yes, thou art numbered with the dead,
But liv'st with Christ above.

Companions met around thy bier,
Regret thy early end;
And mem'ry pays the tribute dear
To thee, dear sainted friend.

They wish, like thee, to die—
Like thee to dwell in bliss;
To change—for blest eternity,
This barren wilderness. Bruce.

DRAMATIC.

Mr. Philippa, the vocalist, with his pupil the accomplished Miss Davis, has arrived in this city from New-York. He purposes to embark in a few days in one of the packets for England; before taking his leave he intends, on Monday evening next, giving a Concert at the Olympic theatre, in which he will be assisted by Miss Davis.

The theatre at Baltimore has been re-opened by the company, with the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Duff, on shares. On Wednesday evening, they produced a new play, never performed in America, called "The Bride of Lammermoor"—founded on the celebrated Waverly novel of that name.

A new drama is now performing at the New-York Theatre entitled the *Invisible Witness*, which excites unusual applause. The author is a Mr. Dumont, merchant at Charleston S. C. The piece is highly spoken of by the critics.

In the Boston papers we find it stated, that the performers at the City Theatre, Washington Gardens, are soon to receive an accession of strength, in the talents of Mr Jefferson and Mr and Mrs H. Wallack. This is much wanted. The corps at present is weak, though not universally so, both in males and females: and it requires the exertion of their whole talent to make their pieces tell

In New-York, there are four different theatres open for dramatic representations. At the Pavilion theatre, Chatham Garden, we notice the engagement of Mr Monier, who has been for some time seriously indisposed.

Much gratification has been excited at Boston, by the ingenious exhibitions of Mr. Stanislas, who has been for several weeks in that city. One writer says, "he cannot resist the desire he feels of expressing his warmest admiration of the science with which he displayed numerous philosophical experiments in electricity, and of the uncommon skill and dexterity of his mechanical operations, deceptions of vision, &c. The whole of these performances are characterized by taste and genius, and wholly free from offensive tricks or vulgarity."

Aristocracy.—The following is copied from the Charleston Courier of the 3d inst. "We understand that his excellency the Governor and suite, with the Brigadier General and his staff, will honor the Theatre with their presence this evening, and occupy boxes No. 12, 13, and 14, which have been reserved for their use by the Manager."

The American theatre at New-Orleans, although in an unfinished state, was to be opened by Mr Caldwell's company on the 14th ult for the benefit of the Theatre—*prices unlimited*. Mr. Pelby is performing with them.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that Matthews would be there before the close of the Winter Theatres, and intended to enlist under Gen. Elliston's banners. His first essay will be in a new piece to be called *Welcome Home*

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 12.—Blacks move first.

11	to	16	27	to	24	27	to	31	3	to	7
22		18	7		10	3		7	27		32
16		19	24		15	31		27	7		10
23		16	10		19	7		11	23		27
12		19	31		27	1		5	10		14
24		15	8		1	11		16	27		32
10		19	29		25	27		23	14		18
25		22	6		10	28		24	32		27
9		14	27		23	19		28	22		17
18		9	1		16	26		1	13		22
5		14	25		22	28		32	18		26
22		17	.0*		15	19		1	27		31
7		10	21		17	32		25	25		22
27		24	14		21	6		19	31		27
2		7	23		18	5		9	30		26
24		15	16		20	15		1	27		23
10		19	18		11	9		13	19		15
17		10	20		24	11		7	13		30
7		14	11		7	4		8	5		19
32		27	24		27	7		3	Whites		
3		7	7		3	8		12	win.		

* Variation—32 to 17 | 15 to 18—*Drawn.*

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat Flour,		$7 00
Rye do.		3,75
Corn Meal,		3,00
Wheat in grain,		1,45
Rye do.		80
Corn do.		53 a 60
Oats,		38
Shorts,		30
Jersey Pork,	Mess	14,50 a 15,00
	Prime	12.50
	Cargo	11,00
Beef, (Philad.)	Mess	11 a 12,00
	Prime	8 a 10,00
Hams,		9 a 12½ cts.
Lard, Jersey,		9 cts.

Bank Note Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1823

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

United States Branches, - - - ¼ per cent dis.
New-Hampshire, - - - - 1½ per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.) - - - - 3 per cent. dis.

	Discount		Discount.
Massachusetts.			
Boston banks	1	Salem	1½
Springfield	1½	Worcester	2
Hampshire	1½	Other notes	2
Rhode-Island.			
Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		
Connecticut.			
Middletown	1½	Bridgeport	1½
Phœnix bank	1½	Eagle Bank	1½
Derby	1½	Hartford	1½
New-York.			
New-York City	par	Ontario	1½
Jacob Barker's	90	Catskill	1½
Albany	1½	Middle District	1½
Troy	1½	Auburn	2
Mohawk bank	1½	Geneva	2
Lansingburg	1½	Utica	1½
Newburg	1½	Plattsburg	4
Newburg branch,	2	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county	1½	Canada bank	5
New-Jersey.			
New-Brunswick	1	Camden State bank	par
Jersey bank	1	Trenton do.	1
Cumberland,	par	Elizabethtown do	1
Salem	do.	Patterson do.	1
Sussex Bank	1	Morristown do.	1
Pennsylvania.			
Easton	par	York Bank	1½
Germantown	do.	Chambersburg	1½
Montgomery county	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	1½
Chester county	do	Gettysburg	1½
Delaware county	do.	Carlisle Bank	1½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	do.	Pittsburgh	2
Harrisburg	do.	Centre	15
Northampton	do.	Milton	6½
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	1½	Greensburg	10
Lancaster Bank	½	Brownsville	5½
		Other notes	no sale
Delaware.			
Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Smyrna bank	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	1	Branch at Milford	2½
Maryland.			
Baltimore	½ a 1	Hagerstown	1½
City Bank	1	Westminster	1½
Annapolis	1	Havre de Grace	1
Branch at Easton	2	Elkton	½
Do. at Fredericktown	2	Bank of Caroline	12½
Virginia.			
Richmond	1½	Branch at Romney	1½
Branches	1½	Do at Charlestown	2
Valley Bank	1½	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	5
Branch at Leesburg	1½		
District of Columbia.			
Banks at Washington,			1
Franklin Bank of Alexandria			no sale
North Carolina.			
State bank at Raleigh and branches	8½	Cape Fear	8½
		Newbern	8½
South Carolina.			
State banks generally			2½
Georgia.			
State Banks generally			8½
Kentucky and Tennessee.			
All Notes,			no sale
Ohio.			
Chillicothe	1½	Most others	no sale
New-Orleans.			
City Bank Notes,			6½

The Rev. Manning B. Roche, having returned from Baltimore, Divine Service may be expected next Lord's day morning and evening, as usual, in the Commissioner's Hall, Southwark, and every Friday evening at the Commissioner's Hall, Northern Liberties.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. SAMUEL WAGNER, to Miss EMILY O. DUVAL, daughter of James S. Duval, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Myers, THOMAS A. MASON, to Miss RACHEL PARKER.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, Mr. JAMES WORTH, of Bucks county, to Miss ELIZA GASKILL, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by William Milnor, Esq. JOSEPH M'DOWELL, to REBECCA W. daughter of Thomas English, of Burlington, N. J.

At Bridgeport, (Conn.) Mr. DANIEL THACHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA HUBBELL.

On the 5th inst. at Princeton, N. J. Mr. BENJAMIN OLDEN, to Miss MARY WORTH.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, Mrs. HANNAH VANHORN, consort of M. K. Vanhorn. Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late dwelling, No. 30, Powell street, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning.

Yesterday, the venerable Mr. JACOB VAN REED, aged 96.

Yesterday, Mrs. REBECCA ORD, relict of the late Capt. George Ord, aged 81.

On Thursday afternoon, JOHN GIBSON, Esq. aged 48.

On Friday morning, Mrs. HESTER BARNES, aged 77.

On Wednesday morning, WILLIAM THACKARA, Plasterer, aged 53.

On Wednesday afternoon, Capt. PAUL COX, aged 84, a native of Ireland.

On Sunday, the 8th inst. Mrs. MARIA FRANCES FAUNCE, aged 93, widow of Henry Faunce.

On Monday morning last, GABRIEL KERNS, sen. aged 71.

On Saturday last, Mr. THOMAS RIGBY, aged 44. He left his estate (some trifling legacies excepted) to the Widow's Asylum, Christ Church Hospital, and the poor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Monday, at noon, EDMUND KEMP, aged 17, after a long illness.

At sea, on the 27th March last, HUGH CHAMBERS, late of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Child.	Total.
In Philadelphia,	30	28	58
In Baltimore,	19	18	37

RED MEN.

You are requested to attend at Brother Hospitality, Barn's Tavern, Bank Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 17th inst. when business of importance will be brought before the Society.

Punctual attendance is required, at 8 o'clock.

By Order, Black Wampum, *Generalissimo.*
Red Oak *Scribe.* 6th Moon, 14th, 1823.

JOSEPH RICHARDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Wesap Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St Croix do—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do.—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

A. S. VAN FELT, Dentist,

NO. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the United States' Bank, respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr. V. F. will produce testimonials of skill and abilities from some of the most eminent professors and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—6m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 45 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN

SCHOOL.

THOMAS EARLE, intends opening a School, on the 28th instant, at the North-West corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, for the instruction of Boys in the usual branches of English education. Application may be made at the school room, or at his residence, No. 3, Sansom street, where suitable references will be given.

4th mo. 26—3t

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. dec 7—6m*

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, No. 3¾ North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 12—6m*

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 Market street.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

NEW WAVERLY NOVEL.

QUINTIN DURWARD.

NEXT week will be published by H. C. CAREY and I. LEA, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.—Quintin Durward, by the author of Waverly, Ivanhoe, Peveril of the Peak, &c.

June 14—1t

☞ Trunk, Hat, and Bonnet Box ☜

MANUFACTORY—New Establishment,

No. 40, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

TRUNK, Hat, and Bonnet Boxes of every description, made to order, a great assortment of which are constantly on hand. Shipping, Store, and Country Merchants, Travellers, Milliners and Families will find it their interest to give this establishment a preference.

N. B.—Old Trunks repaired, and Packing Boxes made to order, at the shortest notice and at reduced prices.

June 14—3t

☞ The Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that he has taken a permanent stand in the Salt Fish Market, in High near the first table from Second street on the lower side, where he will endeavour to keep an assortment of good SALT FISH, which he will retail at a moderate profit—and would be very thankful to those that would favour him with their custom; and who have been worrying and toiling their number of years in other markets, in expectation of accumulating for the time to rest, but quite the reverse; but being unfortunate in losing as many others that had their thousands, he trusts he will meet with encouragement, though the present is very dull at present. Those that would think him worthy, or favour him with their custom, when he has it not in his power to have salt fish at his stand, would please to know the prices to call at No. 1 STRAWBERRY STREET, five doors from Market street, on the lower side, can be supplied.

June 14—4t JAMES CALDWELL.

SEA BATHING,

Upon TUCKER'S ISLAND, New-Jersey Shore.

THE Subscriber gratefully returns his thanks to the Public for their manifestations of friendship towards him during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he remains at this pleasant retreat, and that his arrangements are well calculated to make his boarders comfortable. His pleasure boat 'Union' will always be ready for excursions upon the Atlantic Ocean or Bay waters, and that a spring of excellent natural coloured water has recently been discovered upon the Island.

The 'Union' and 'Good Intent' Lines of 4-horse stage carriages, leave Lower Market and Arch Street Ferries for Tuckerton, four days in every week, through in a day, during the season.

JACOB WILLITS.

Tucker's Island June 10, 1823 14—tf

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal to any, by Worman. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments. jun 14—tf

First Lottery to be Drawn in this City.

THE public will please remember, that in the popular Pennsylvania State Lottery, 3d Class, G. W. Waite, manager, every number will be drawn, either blank or prize.

Drawing will take place on the 7th of July.

The following are the Rich Capitals in the above Lottery.

$200	2	of $6,000	$100
200			100
200			100
200	2	$2,000	100
200			100
200			100
200	2	$1,500	100
200			100
200			100
100	4	$1,000	100

Besides numerous Prizes of 50, and smaller sums.

Whole Tickets only	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

For the above Rich Prizes, apply immediately at

"TEMPLE OF FORTUNE"

WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE

AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other broker in America.

Almost all kinds of bank notes bought on the lowest terms. june 14—tf

PRIZES! PRIZES!

TO be drawn on the 10th of July next, in the Union Canal Lottery, new series, sixth class, may be had on application at

GIBBS's

Lucky Office, No. 4½ South Third street, Philadelphia, where have been sold most of the capital prizes in former classes. jun 7—3t

NOTICE

From the Philadelphia Lottery Office.

ON the 10th July next the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery New Series No. 6 will positively take place and be Completed in the short space of five minutes.

Tickets only	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

The Following is the SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$8,000 is	$8,000
1	do	4,000 is	4,000
1	do	2,336 is	2,336
1	do	2,000 is	2,000
2	do	1,000 is	2,000
4	do	500 is	2,000
10	do	200 is	2,000
36	do	100 is	3,600
72	do	50 is	3,600
432	do	12 is	5,184
3780	do	6 is	22,680
4340	Prizes.		$57,400
7140	Blanks.		
11480	Tickets.		$57,400

Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62 Chesnut st. between Second and Third street.

Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. June 7—1t

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

ENIGMA.

I've swam in the water and flown thro' the air,
I've a body transparent and round—
And sometimes I tell you the thoughts of the fair,
Though I never yet utter'd a sound.

The humble in station, by my friendly aid,
Have great riches and honor acquir'd;
While some to the prison's dark cells I've betray'd,
Who at length on the gallows expir'd.

I stand by the judge, when declaring the laws
His words pierce the poor criminal's heart;
And, in fact, our courts ne'er decided a cause
In which I have not taken a part.

In the senate where eloquence brilliantly flows,
I have always secured a seat;
And in old attics where poets repose,
With me you may constantly meet.

In forming of riddles I'm frequently used,
And perhaps it will not be amiss,
In order that you may be better amused,
To declare that I helped to make *this*.

Sketches of Uncommon Characters.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The following anecdote of Dr. Franklin, was recently told by the Ex-President, John Adams.

The Dr. was in company with some of his literary friends in London, when the subject of fables was the topic of conversation. It seemed to be the general sentiment that the subject was exhausted. The Dr. was appealed to for his opinion, who said he thought quite otherwise, and that there was still a rich fund, on which future Æsops might delight and instruct mankind. Lord Spencer asked him to give them a specimen of his powers in that science. The dispute between Great Britain and her colonies had been under discussion; when, in allusion to that subject, he fabricated the following fable, which may be considered prophetic as to the result of that controversy:

"An eagle, soaring round a farmer's barn, spied in the yard a hare, and darting down upon him, seized him in his claws, and mounted with him high in the air. But he soon found that the animal had clasped his body with her fore paws, so that he could with difficulty preserve his balance in the air; and what was worse, she had seized his throat with her jaws; and above all, he found to his sorrow that he had mistaken a cat for a hare! 'The eagle says to the cat, 'let go your hold and I will release you.' 'Oh no!' said the cat, 'you brought me up here against my will, and I have no notion of falling from this height. You must stoop and set me down."

COLONEL BOON.

The history of Colonel Boon is that of thousands of his countrymen. As population advanced he retired west, sometimes bounding several hundred miles at a time. Although a semi-savage in his pleasures and pursuits, he was not so in ferocity. His manners and disposition were placable and kind. His heart was frank, honest and sincere.—He withdrew from society, not as a misanthrope but as a philosopher. As civilization advanced, so he from time to time retreated. An anecdote is told of his last retirement, which however incompatible with the dignity of history, may well be recorded, not only as descriptive of the man, but also of those to whom his remark was applied. I first removed, (said he), to the woods of Kentucky. I fought and repelled the savages, and hoped for repose. Game was abundant, and our path was prosperous. But soon I was molested by interlopers from every quarter. Again I retreated to the Mississippi; but again these speculators and settlers followed me. Once more I withdrew to the licks of Missouri—and here at length I hoped to find rest. But I was still pursued—for I had not been two years at the Licks before a d—d yankee came, and settled down *within an hundred miles of me!*"

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT.

In the reign of Queen Anne, 1606, several freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of parliament.—The law in such cases imposes a fine of £100 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this step, made an order of the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the Court of King's Bench.—The house highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him with a voice of authority, "begone!" on which they sent a second message by their Speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the Speaker, had delivered his message, his Lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within this five minutes, or you may depend upon it I will send you to Newgate! You speak of *your* authority, but I'll tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the House were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

THE PUBLIC

WILL bear in mind that the 6th class of the popular and honest new series Lottery, for the benefit of the Union Canal, will positively be determined in sixty days hence. The tickets are now selling at $6, but will shortly advance to $7—immediate purchase then is best, for very cogent reasons—1st, The saving of a dollar, which is earning one, according to the maxim of Poor Richard—2d, The necessity of securing a chance before they are all disposed of, at Fortune's Home, where no doubt the capitals will (as usual) all be sold.

CAPITALS,

$8,000, $4,000, $2,336, $2,000, $1000, $1000, $500, $500, $500, $500, 10 of $200, 36 of $100,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets at $6, shares in proportion, but will soon advance to $7.

Packages of halves, quarters and eighths, containing the 42 numbers, can also be had, in the proportion of the price of whole tickets.

Should it be more agreeable to an adventurer to pay only the difference between the price of a package, and the sum that a package must necessarily draw, than to advance or pay the price of a package, it will be equally agreeable to the subscriber, and in such a case the amount to be paid to the manager for the security of the purchaser.

Packages of halves, quarters and eighths, containing a package of

Whole tickets will be		$53 60
Halves,	do.	26 80
Quarters,	do.	13 40
Eighths,	do.	6 70

Which will entitle the purchaser to the full amount drawn by the said package, over and above the amount due thereon, excepting the 15 per cent. deducted by the state.

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street. may 17—tf

A. ATKINSON'S

Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Laporte Bridles, &c.

HAVING purchased of *John J. Morris*, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented *Spring Seat* and *Spring Pointed Saddles*, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for sale,

At his Saddle and Harness Manufactory, No. 5 North Fifth street,

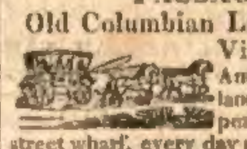
Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed. Nearly two years trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary; confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright. They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of *Superior Steel* and *Plated Bitts* and *Stirrups*. N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with *Spring Saddles* for trial, if required. june 15—tf

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE $2,50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,



Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodging early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. AGENT.

Philad. April 19—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even incipient Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprizing success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson,

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, alloying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb 15—6m

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none on cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,

Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity. march 15—6m*

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL & GLASS.

DAVID R. BURGIN & CO. at the North-East corner of Eighth and Zane streets, Philadelphia, have received a fresh supply of the following articles, which will be sold low for *Cash* or *Country Produce*.

Gum Camphor,	Nutmegs, Cloves,
Gum Myrrh,	Indigo, Cinnamon,
Gum Assafœtida,	Rhubard, powdered,
Gum Arabic, opt.	Jalap do.
do. do. 2d.	Calomel,
Powd. Yellow Barks,	Red Precipitate,
Whiteside's red Barks,	Lee's Windham Pills,
Soap, Castile,	Lee's New-London do.
Shaving Soap,	Mead's pills,
Magnesia alb.	Anderson's do.
Magnesia calcined,	Cooper's do.
Epsom Salts,	Tartar Emetic,
Glauber Salts,	Cream Tartar,
Powdered Ipecacuana,	Day & Martin's Blacking,
Waters, Flor. Sulphur,	St. Alban's do.
Chamomile Flowers,	Linseed Oil,
Bateman's Drops,	Dry White Lead,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,	Ground do.
Harlæm Oil,	Furniture Wax,
Ess. of Peppermint,	Spirits of Turpentine,
Bottle Corks,	Castor Oil, cold expressed,
Oil of Cinnamon,	Spirits of nitre dulc.
Oil of Cloves,	Spirits Wine rectified,
Oil of Aniseed,	White Wax, Whiting,
Spanish Brown,	Window Glass, 8 by 10,
Yellow Ochre,	Do. do. 10 by 12,
Soda Powders,	Vials, Vial Corks, &c.
Gum Opium,	feb 8—cowly

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

HAS removed his Hardware Store from No 34 North Third street, to No. 60 North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Souffler Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. may 17—t31a

A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian Artist. It consists of a box four inches long, three wide, and two deep of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens, and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during the song. After repeating and finishing its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place. may 31—tf

Ornamental Wall Painting.

CHRISTIAN JAHNS,

No. 210 North Eighth street, above Vine street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues to carry on Colouring and Wall Painting in imitation of Paper in all its branches. He manufactures all his own colours, which will enable him to accommodate those who may be disposed to employ him, at one half his former prices, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. He will paint both in oil and water colours. He will also colour (if desired) over old paper, and assures the public, he can do the work in such a manner that the dampness of the walls will not deface it. He has tried the experiment and has always found it to stand the test. He has constantly on hand, all kinds of Washes for colouring Walls, with directions for using, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity, and at one half the price that has been heretofore charged.

N. B. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. may 17—tf

MRS. OLDMIXON

HAS re-opened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at No. 66 South Eighth street, where the usual branches of an useful and polite education will be taught by Masters of the most approved abilities.

Board, per annum, 200 dollars. may 10—6t

W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 26—1y

DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER. Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 10—tf

A SCHOOL

FOR the reception of Girls only, is open in the pleasant and airy room over Mr. G. Garth's Academy, S. W. corner of Noble street and the Old York Road, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils. may 24—3m

Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, No. 119 *Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work.* may 3—6m

Drawing and Painting Academy.

THE *public are respectfully informed that the Morning Class of the Subscriber will commence at seven o'clock during the summer season, for the convenience of Scholars attending other Schools.*

PETER ANCORA,

may 17—tf *No. 143 Pine street, near the corner of Fifth.*

Bottling Establishment,

S. W. corner of Chesnut & Eighth street and 78 Dock street.

GEORGE KIDOUT *respectfully acquaints the public that he has constantly in store a supply of Porter, Ale and Cider, of the very best quality. G. K. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends who have hitherto favoured him with their support, and solicits a continuance of their commands. Merchants and Masters of Vessels supplied on liberal terms at the shortest notice.* may 17—3m*

HARDWARE.

THE *subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.*

Frying Pans,
Shovels and Spades,
Trace Chains,
Halter Chains,
Anvils and Vices,
Sad Irons,
Shoe Hammers,
Shoe Pincers,
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons
Iron do. do.
Spectacles, Screws,
Augers, Gimblets,
Iron and Brass Wire,
Butt Hinges,
Parliament do. H. IL. do.
Chest and Table Brass Hinges
Screws of all descriptions,
Fine Plate & Bronzed Stock Locks,
Patent & Common Curry Combs
Dressing Combs,
Pocket Combs,
Iron & Steel Blade Squares,
Bolts, Fish Hooks,
Thimbles, Loops,
Thumb & Nob Latches,
Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives
Razors and Scissors,
Corn's Edge Tools
Files of all descriptions,
Screw Knives, Sheep Shears,
Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives,
Palate Knives of all sizes,
Braces and Bitts,
Spanish Knives,
Pruning Knives,
Common Nobs,
Bed Cups, Pad Locks,
Scotch Spring and common Rob Locks,
Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks,
Drawing Knives,
Iron and steel Knitting Pins,
Pins in pounds,
Best Silver eyed and common Needles,
Hemming's Needles,
Patent Iron Tea Kettles,
Saucepans.

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,

may 17—tf *No. 40 Market street.*

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE *Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clemens Lee Brady, (now by James Johnson) Coach Maker, No. 107 south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.*

THOMAS & CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates. may 17—tf

A few respectable Boarders

CAN *be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.* may 17—tf

JOSEPH BROWNE,

BOOT TREE, LAST MAKER, &c. South-west Corner of Walnut and Dock streets; where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 19—6m*

BOARDING.

A FEW persons can be accommodated with Board in a private family, by applying at No. 52, Dock street, five doors below Walnut. may 3—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, back of No. 105, Vine Street; and sold at No. 90, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 Cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. jan. 18—6m

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, *Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 137, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns. Finished in the best style and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John West, at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.* june 7—tf

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND *THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with actual practice, the same as at Sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 204, SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South Street.—He confidently trusts, thirty years experience as a navigator at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.*

**** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.* june 7—tf

SUMMER BOARDING.

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. H. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, Penn. june 7—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE *of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, imitation rose wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats, stuffed with best horse hair, and covered with best horse hair seats—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap. at I. WHITE'S Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No. 124 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge.* june 7—tf

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set,	$1 00
per dozen set,	9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume,	25
Do. per dozen copies, of 2 vols.	4 00
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume,	37½
Do. per dozen copies of 2 vols.	6 00

june 7—tf

P. J. DECKER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very generous patronage received in connection with his late partner Wm H. Hayward, deceased, and begs leave to offer for their consideration the rich and splendid 6th class, new series lottery, to be drawn on the 10th of July, 1823, and will be concluded in five minutes, as in the former classes, and the cash paid immediately after the drawing.

N. B. Clubs or private persons will be dealt with on the most liberal terms, and all orders from the country post paid, shall be punctually attended to, and I trust with decided approbation as in the former classes.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 10th JULY NEXT.

SCHEME.

1 of	8,000	is	$8,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,335		2,336
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
4	500		2,000
10	200		2,000
36	100		3,600
72	50		3,600
432	12		5,184
3780	6		22,680
4340	Prizes.		$57,400
7140	Blanks.		
11480	Tickets.		

Tickets	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

P. J. Decker,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

June 7—tf

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN's HAIR DRESSER, No. 141 *South Seventh street*, (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubey, and latterly by John Quaid) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively. P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* June 7—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON,

No. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retail, at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges. may 31—tf

Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.

William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high box Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction; together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe action.——Skilful and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE*, appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 81, South Fifth Street. may 31—3m

FURNITURE,

No. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do. single and in sets, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cat-tail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom. T. MOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season. SILVEIRA & BROWN,

Drapers & Tailors, No. 33, South Second street.

may 31—tf

Horatio L. Melchor,

HOUSE CARPENTER, has taken the Shop No. 31 Strawberry street, lately occupied by R. S. English.

N. B. A constant supply of Printers' and Bookbinders' Furniture, *Packing Boxes*, as above, at the lowest cash prices. may 10—6m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*

(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. 22—tf

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. may 31—tf

Cheap Dry Goods and Carpeting.

THE Subscriber is selling off his Stock of Dry Goods and Carpeting at reduced prices, as he has concluded to retire from the Dry Goods business; therefore offers his stock for sale, and will Rent his Store and Cellar. Any person wishing for a good Store and Stand have an opportunity of establishing themselves in his old stand, and if business, at a cheap rate, and if he can only command from 6 to $3000, he may do a good business, as the custom to this stand is worth one thousand dollars to any person commencing. The whole or any part of his stock is for sale. Apply at No. 48, Market Street, next door to the Washington Museum. JESSE SHARPLESS.

N. B.—The store and cellar is large and convenient for wholesale or retail.

50 pieces of Rag Carpeting for sale.

feb. 8—tf

CHARLES N. ROBINSON,

CARVER AND GILDER, No. 86, Chesnut Street, has received by the late arrivals from England, a large assortment of plain and ornamented PASTEBOARD FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Card Racks, Screens, Watch Stands, Segar Cups, &c. &c. No expence has been spared in selecting the very best articles, some of which for beauty and richness exceed any that have been before imported into this country. dec 21—tf

J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second st.

HAS constantly on sale, at reduced prices, Bank Books, Custom House and other Blanks, and Stationary in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. jan 4—6m*

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 63, SOUTH FIFTH STREET, where he still begs a continuance of their favours. C. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported fashions as soon as any other tailor in the city. Every garment therefore intrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of fashionable Silk, Roler, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

april 19—tf

J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6*

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable	Fancy Soaps	Rose
Sultana		Violet
Palm		Benzoin
Oriental		Lilac
Cocoanut		Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,
Milk Roses, Bouquet Lavender,
Honey Water, Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses, Pasta de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description.

A fine Assortment of RODGERS's

PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

oct. 5—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM,

No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a variety of Fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. ☞ All orders promptly executed.

june 8—tf JOHN JAMES, jun.

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationary, &c. which together with a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern. ☞ RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange. july 6—tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filligree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 163 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backmon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

Hide, Oil and Leather Store,

THE Subscriber constantly keeps on hand, a general assortment of the above articles of the best quality—together with *Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c.* all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or the usual credit—or for Leather in the rough. Country Tanners and others are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. ROBERT RICHIE.

2d mo 23—tf

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe manufactory from Carter's alley to No. 20 Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by best workmen.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and individuals can also be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 29—tf